



California Postsecondary Education Commission



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Legislative Fact Sheets

College-Going for
Legislative Districts

Equity in Access — continued

University of California in 2005. Even for schools in high-income areas, where college-going rates are generally higher, the UC college-going rate for African American males was only 3.3%.

In District 44, UC college-going rates ranged from 4.5% for African American high school graduates to 32.3% for Asian high school graduates. Variation by gender generally followed the statewide pattern. Overall, UC college-going rates were 15.2% for females and 14.5% for males. For CSU, there was more of a gender gap, with college-going rates of 15.8% for females and 11.3% for males.

College-going rates and high school test data for individual schools in and near Assembly District 44 are shown on the map. These figures clearly show the tendency for schools in poorer areas to have lower college-going rates and lower rates of student achievement.

Broadening access to higher education


The wide variation in college-going has serious implications for the future of California. A postsecondary education of some kind is now needed for most occupations that provide the income needed for a middle-class standard of living. California is likely to become a society increasingly divided by race and income unless more is done to ensure that students from all backgrounds have the opportunity to enter and succeed at college.

The Commission is developing a number of initiatives aimed at broadening access to and success in higher education. The Commission's Accountability Framework includes goals related to the accessibility of higher education in California. Progress toward these goals is measured by a number of performance measures, such as college readiness as indicated by high school tests and the racial composition of students entering universities and colleges.

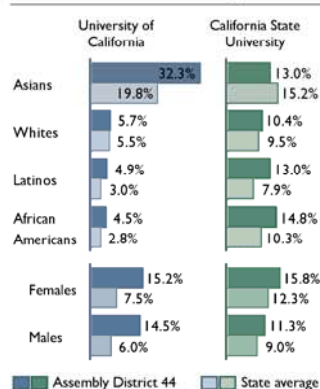
The Commission plans to publish these performance measures annually. These figures will show how well the state is doing in opening higher education to students from all backgrounds, and will help identify what could be done to help a broader cross-section of students to enter, succeed in and benefit from California's higher education system.

College-going rates for high schools in District 44

School	Graduates 2005	Percent entering		
		UC	CSU	CCC
Arcadia High	820	29.3	13.4	31.2
Temple City High	423	22.7	15.1	34.3
South Pasadena Senior High	313	22.0	8.9	37.4
La Canada High	345	20.9	10.7	21.4
Marshall Fundamental	253	9.9	17.4	34.4
John Muir High	216	7.9	15.3	50.9
Duarte High	240	6.3	14.6	33.3
Pasadena High	415	5.5	14.7	50.4
Eagle Rock High	421	3.8	19.2	38.7
Blair High	200	3.5	9.5	36.5

Table shows largest 10 high schools in the District
 — School in low-income area

College-going by ethnicity and gender District 44 and statewide averages



Asians includes Pacific Islanders and Filipinos. All data in this fact sheet is from the Commission's Student Data System.

More detailed breakdowns of college-going rates by ethnicity, gender, income, and region are available at www.cpec.ca.gov/collegegoing. More information on the Commission's Accountability Framework is available at www.cpec.ca.gov/accountability.

Top college choices, District 44

	Number	Percent
Universities		
UC Irvine	144	12%
CSU Los Angeles	130	10
Cal Poly Pomona	125	10
CSU Northridge	95	8
UC Riverside	93	7
Other universities	660	53%
Total entrants	1,247	100%
Community Colleges		
Pasadena City College	1,018	74%
Citrus College	97	7
Glendale Community College	72	5
Mt. San Antonio College	46	3
East Los Angeles College	19	1
Other colleges	120	9%
Total entrants	1,372	100%

Entering freshmen from high schools in the District, 2005. Includes UC, CSU, Community Colleges and California independent universities that have reported their enrollments to the Commission. Does not include out-of-state colleges because enrollment data is not available at this level of detail.



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College-Going in Assembly District 44: Statewide and District Figures

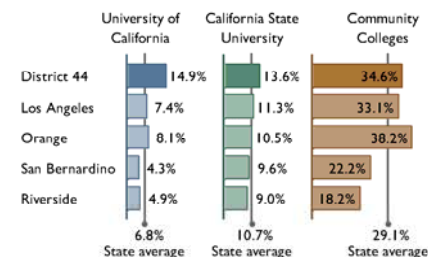
www.cpec.ca.gov • September 2007 • Prepared for Assemblymember Anthony Portantino

Higher education is a major part of the state budget, with funding exceeding \$14 billion in 2007–08. One of the purposes of funding higher education is to give all Californians, regardless of their background, the opportunity to benefit from a college education.

Despite these efforts, college-going varies substantially from place to place in California. Students from poorer neighborhoods and from California's rural areas have lower college-going rates.

This fact sheet presents a variety of data on college-going, comparing high schools in District 44 with neighboring areas and the state as a whole. The variation in college-going shown by these figures shows where the state is failing in delivering the promise of higher education to all of its residents.

Public College-Going Rates Assembly District 44 and nearby counties



Percent of public high school graduates entering California's three public systems in 2005. Local college-going rates for California independent universities and out-of-state universities are not shown because enrollment data is not available at this level of detail.

California and Assembly District 44

College-going rates in District 44 are well above the state average. In 2005, high schools in the district graduated 3,900 students. Of these, 14.9% entered the University of California and 13.6% entered the California State University. Statewide, 6.8% of California high school graduates entered UC and 10.7% entered CSU.

Of the larger schools in the District, Arcadia High and Temple City High had the highest college-going rates. These two schools sent a total of 510 of their graduates to UC and CSU in 2005.

About 29% of high school graduates from the District entered community colleges, with about three quarters entering Pasadena City College. More details on college-going patterns for schools in District 44 are in the table on the last page of this fact sheet.

Equity in Access

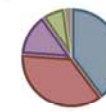
A serious problem facing California is equity in access to higher education. High school graduation rates and the percentage of graduates who go on to colleges and universities vary greatly depending on student ethnicity, gender, and the type of neighborhood where a high school is located.

Statewide, only about 3% of male Latino and African American high school graduates from schools in low-income areas entered the

Public high school graduates, 2005

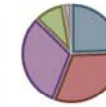
California — 355,200 graduates

White	40%
Latino	37%
Asian	14%
African American	8%
Other ethnicity	2%



District 44 — 3,900 graduates

White	950	24%
Latino	1,230	32%
Asian	1,230	32%
African American	380	10%
Other ethnicity	110	3%



District 44 had slightly fewer public high school graduates than the average for California Assembly districts, which was 4,400 in 2005.

Male 12th-graders graduating

	California	District 44
Asian	90%	95%
White	87%	88%
Latino	77%	92%
African American	74%	75%
Overall	83%	90%

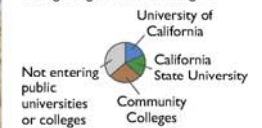


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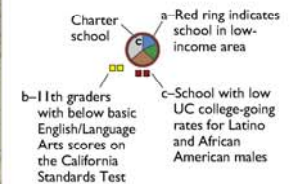
Public College-Going Rates for Schools near Assembly District 44

Anthony Portantino

Pie charts for each school show the percentage of graduates entering ...



Data shown for public high schools with more than 100 graduates in 2005. Data not shown for California independent universities and out-of-state universities because enrollment data is not available at this level of detail.



a- Areas where median family income is below \$44,000 according to the 2000 U.S. Census. About 30% of California public high school 12th-graders attend schools in these areas.

b- more than 30% below basic
 more than 50% below basic
 more than 70% below basic
 data unavailable or fewer than 75% of 11th graders tested

c- Average college-going rate, 2000-2005

below 3%
 below 2%
 below 1%
 School had fewer than 100 Latino and African American graduates between 2000 and 2005

Enrollment data from the California Postsecondary Education Commission's Student Data System.

